



CHAPTER WISE TOPIC WISE NOTES

CLASS IX SOCIAL SCIENCE



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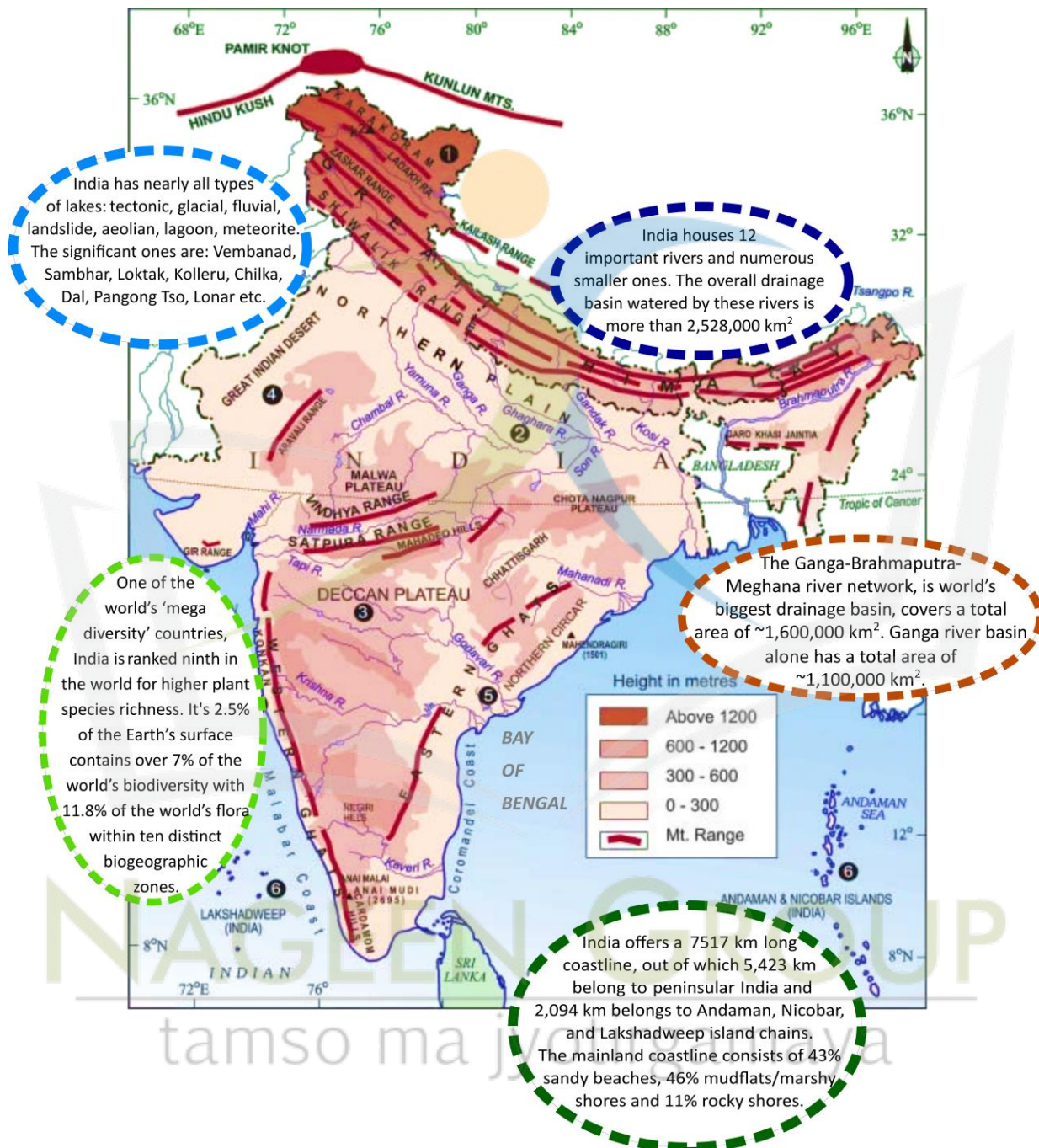
AS PER LATEST CBSE CURRICULUM 2024-25

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Major Physiographic Divisions are



- The Himalayan Mountain
- The Northern Plains
- The Peninsular Plateau
- The Indian Desert
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS****1. The Himalayan Mountains**

The Himalayas are mountain barriers that stretch over the borders of northern India. These are some of the most rugged and loftiest mountains of the world and are one of the major landforms of the earth. The Himalayas form an arc that covers a distance of 2,400 Km.

2. The Northern Mountains

The Northern Mountains consist of the youngest and the loftiest mountain chains in the world. It was formed only few million years ago and formed by the folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity. It stretches for a distance of 2,500 km from the Indus gorge in the west to Brahmaputra gorge in the east. The width of the Northern Mountains varies from 500 km in Kashmir to 200 km in Arunachal Pradesh. The Pamir Knot, popularly known as the “Roof of the World” is the connecting link between the Himalayas and the high ranges of Central Asia. From the Pamir, Himalayas extend eastward in the form of an arc shape. The term “Himalaya” is derived from Sanskrit. It means “The Abode of Snow”.

3. The Peninsular Plateau

The plateau region lies to the south of the Great Northern Plains. This is the largest physiographic division of our country. It covers an area of about 16 lakhs sq.km (about half of the total area of the country). It is an old rocky plateau region. The topography consists of a series of plateaus and hill ranges interspersed with river valleys. The altitude of a large portion of the plateau is more than 600 m from mean sea level. The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is 2,695 m and is located in Anaimalai. The general slope of this plateau is towards east. The Great Plateau is a part of the Gondwana (very ancient one) land mass.

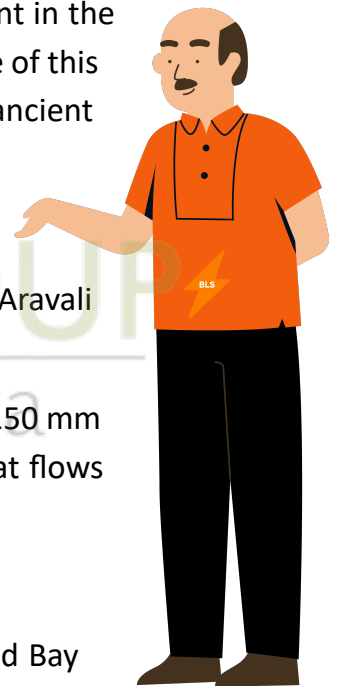
4. The Indian Desert

The entire expanse of the Indian desert lies in the western margins of the Aravali hills (demarcated in the physical features of the India map).

It is covered in sandy plains and dunes; this region receives rainfall below 150 mm every year. Hence, there is minimal vegetation cover. The largest river that flows here is Luni.

5. The Coastal Plains

The coastal plains are narrow stretches of land across the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. As seen on the physical features of India map, the Coastal Plains in the southern part are broadly divided into, The Konkan, The Kannada Plain, and the Malabar coast. On the eastern side, across the Bay of Bengal, the plains are further classified into Northern Circa and the Coromandel Coast.



6. The Islands

India mainly comprises of two major Island groups, the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea, and The Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Andaman Island groups include 204 smaller islands. Furthermore, the A&N islands are divided by 10-degree channels.

The group of islands are further divided into two sections:

- Andaman in the North
- Nicobar in the South



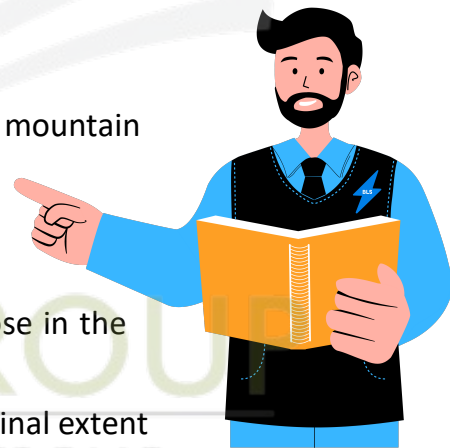
THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS

Himalayan Ranges

Himalayas are Geologically young and structurally fold Mountains.



- Located in the northern borders of India.
- It runs between Indus and Brahmaputra
- Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world.
- Cover 2,400km of distance with its width varies from 400km in Kashmir to 150km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half.
- The Himalayas consists of three parallel ranges. In its longitudinal extent
 - Himadri/ Great or Inner Himalayas
 - Himachal or lesser Himalaya/Middle Himalayas
 - Shiwaliks/ outer Himalaya



Greater Himalayas or Himadri or Inner Himalayas

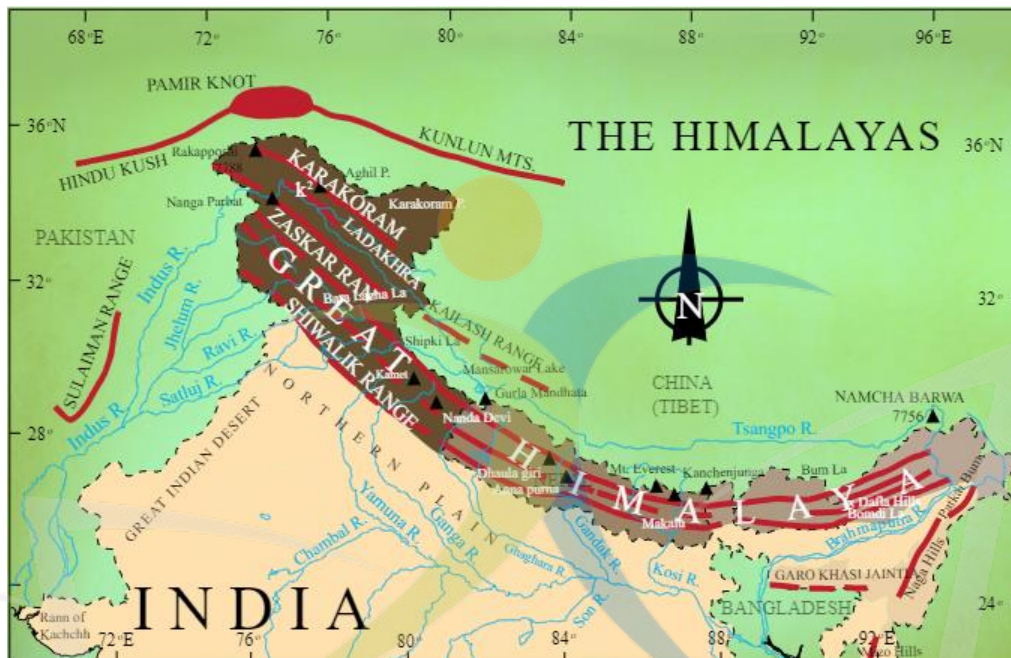
Himalayan Ranges: Himadri, Great or Inner Himalayas

Great or Inner Himalayas or Himadri

- Northernmost Range
- Most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks. [6000 M average height]

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS**

- The folds of Great Himalayas are asymmetrical in nature.
- Core is made up of granite and it is perennially snowbound.
- Number of glaciers descend from this range.



Peak	Country	Height (in Mtrs)
Mt. Everest	Nepal	8848
Kanchenjunga	India	8598
Makalu	Nepal	8481
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8172
Nanga Parbat	India	8126
Annapurna	Nepal	8078
Nanda Devi	India	7817
Kamet	India	7756
Namcha Barwa	India	7756
Gurla Mandhata	Nepal	7728

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS****Mount Everest****Kanchenjunga****Makalu****Dhaulagiri****Middle Himalayas or Himachal****Himalayan Ranges: Himachal or lesser Himalaya/Middle Himalayas**

Himachal/ Lesser Himalaya/Middle Himalayas

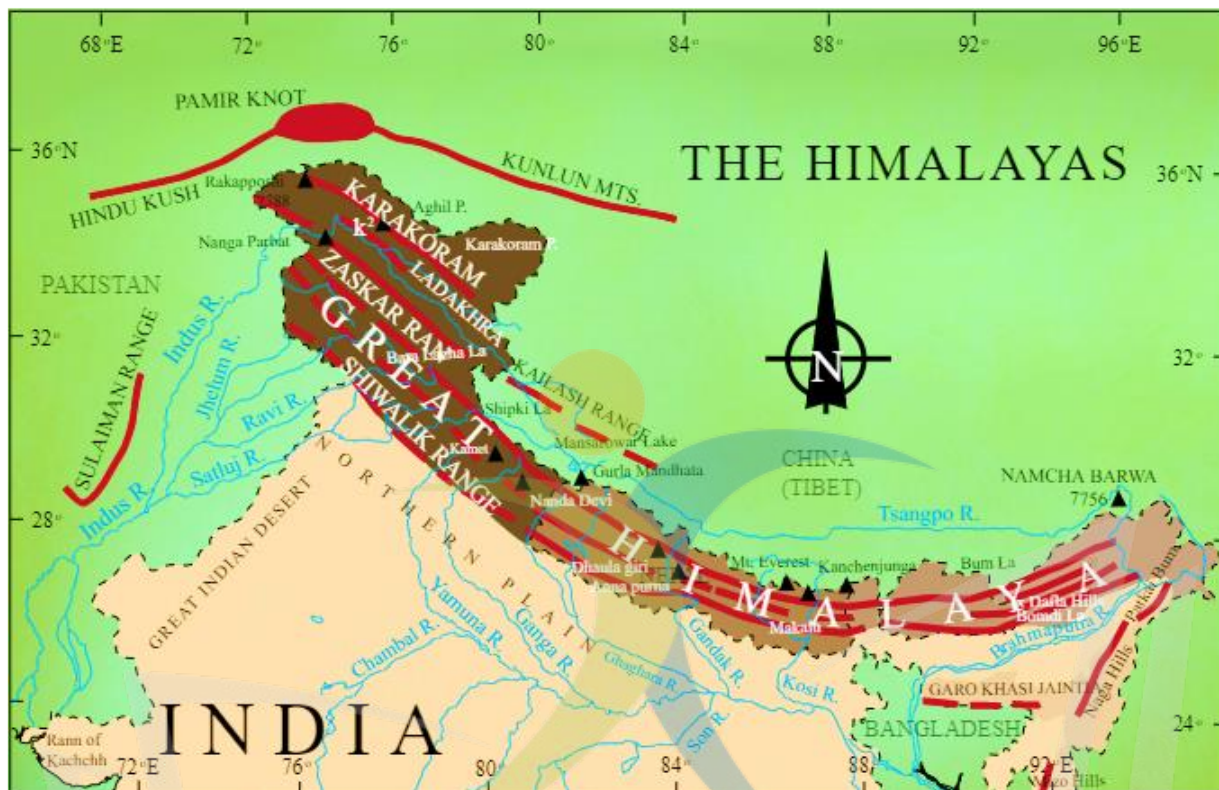
- Range lying to the south of the Himadri.
- Composed of highly compressed and altered rocks.
- Average altitude varies between 3,700m and 4,500m and the average width is of 50km.
- Pir Panjal range forms the longest and most important range. Dhaul Dhar and Mahabharat are other prominent ranges.
- Famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu valley are found in this range.

Shivaliks or Outer Himalayas**Himalayan Ranges: Shiwaliks or outer Himalayas**

- Outermost range of the Himalayas.
- These ranges are composed of unconsolidated Sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north.
- Average heights of this range varies from 900 to 1100 metres and they extend over a width of 10-50km.
- Shiwaliks consist of Duns.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS



The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks. E.g., Dehradun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun

- These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.

Name of Himalayas from West to East

Himalayas: West to East

Besides the longitudinal divisions, Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from West to East.

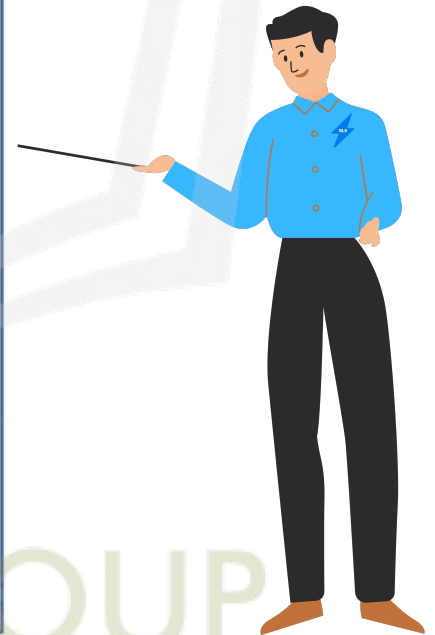
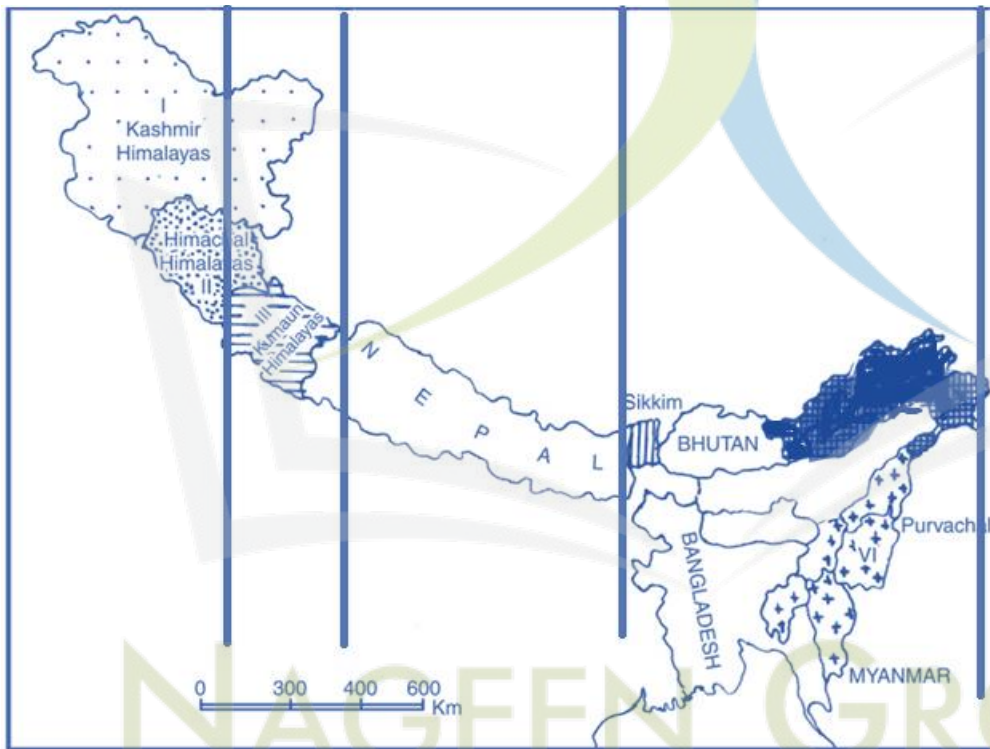
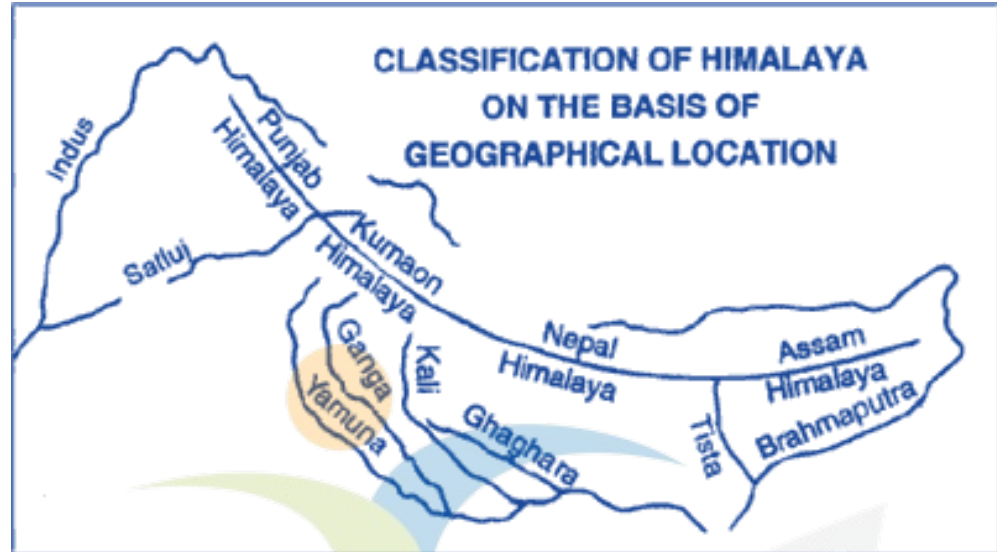
Demarcated by River Valley

- **Himalayas between Indus and Sutlej rivers:** Punjab/Kashmir and Himachal Himalayas
- **Himalayas between Satluj and Kali rivers:** Kumaon Himalayas
- **Himalayas between Kali and Teesta rivers:** Nepal Himalayas
- **Himalayas between Tista and Dihang rivers:** Assam Himalayas



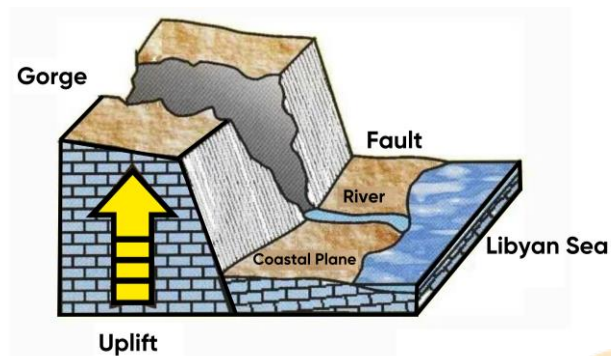
PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS

**Purvanchal Himalayas**

Another important part of Himalayas running in north-eastern part are known as Purvanchal Himalayas or Eastern Himalayas.

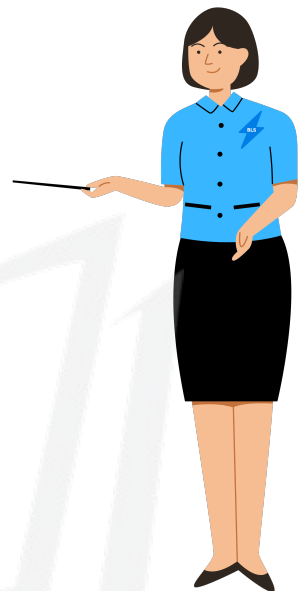
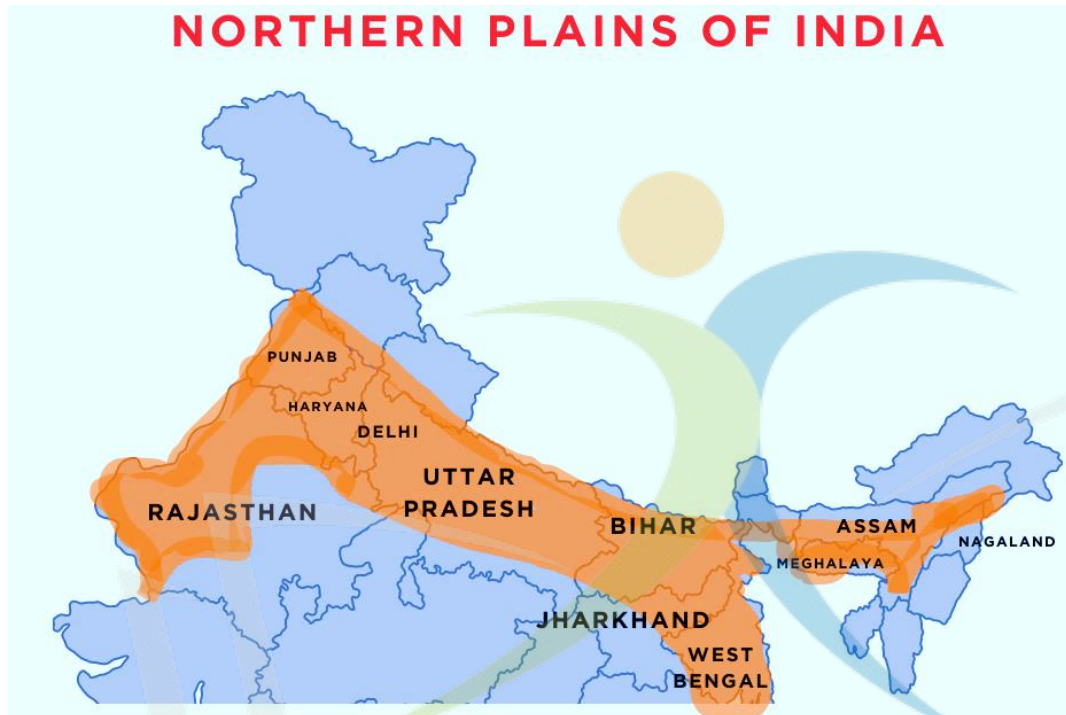
- Beyond Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the South and spread along the eastern boundary of India.
- It is composed of strong and stones which are sedimentary rocks.
- It is comprised of various hills such as Patkai hills, the Naga hills, the Manipur hills, and the Mizo hills.
- Dense forest, valleys and rivers are found in this range.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS**

NAGEEN GROUP
tamso ma jyotirgamaya

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE NORTHERN PLAINS****THE NORTHERN PLAINS**

Rivers played a major Role in the formation of Northern plains.



- The Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries are responsible for the formation of Northern plain.
- Deposition of alluvium in the foothills of Himalayas brought by them.
- Northern plain spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km
 - 2400km long and 240km to 320km broad.
 - Northern plain is densely populated physiographic division.
 - Fertile soil and abundance of water makes it agriculturally productive part.



PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE NORTHERN PLAINS**

Various geographical features like Riverine islands, doabs and distributaries are found in Northern Plains.

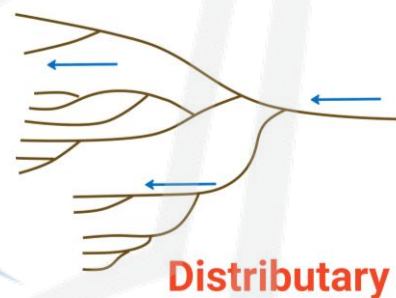
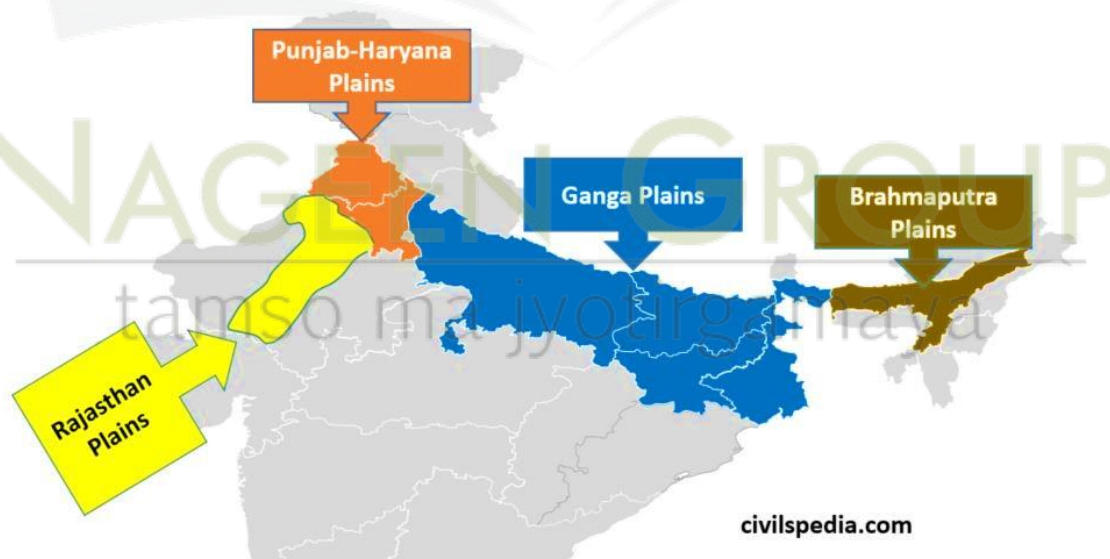
Riverine Islands

River Deposition and formation of land between the rivers when the velocity of the river decreases, results in the formation of Riverine Island.

Formation of Riverine Island

Majuli, in the Brahmaputra River, is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.

Due to deposition of sediments in in lower course the river split into numerous channels, leading to the formation of Distributaries.

**Division of Northern Plains****Punjab Plains**

- Western part of Northern plain.
- Formed by Indus and Its Tributaries.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE NORTHERN PLAINS**

- Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Satluj.
- This section is dominated by.
- E.g., The word Punjab itself is made up of two words.

Punj = Five & ab = Water Land between the five rivers.

Ganga Plains

- Extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers.
- It spread over the state of Haryana, Delhi, U.P, Bihar, partly in Jharkhand and West Bengal

Brahmaputra Plains

- East to the Ganga plains lies the Brahmaputra plain.
- Covers most of the Assam and states of Northeast.
- Drained by Brahmaputra River

Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar and Khadar

- Apart from the division on the basis of area, Northern plains can also be divided on the basis of diverse relief features.

Northern plain is divided into four regions on the basis of relief features.

**Bhabar****Bhangar****Terai****Khadar****Bhabar -**

- Belt of about 8 to 16km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks.
- The Bhabar area is comprised of pebbles which are brought down by river.
- Streams disappear in the Bhabar belt.



PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE NORTHERN PLAINS****South to the Bhabar belt lies, Terai Region**

The wet, swampy and marshy region where the streams and rivers re-emerge is called Terai.

This region is thickly forested and full of wildlife.

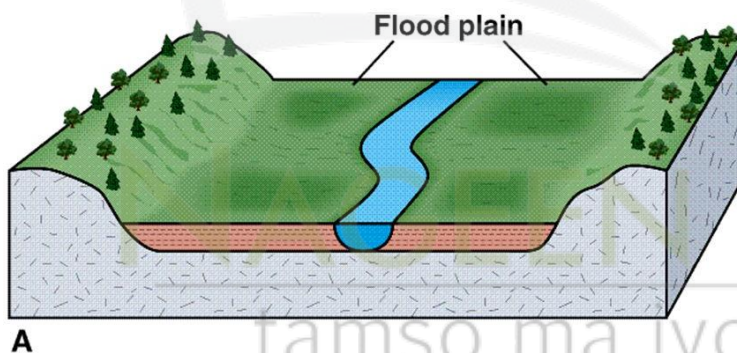
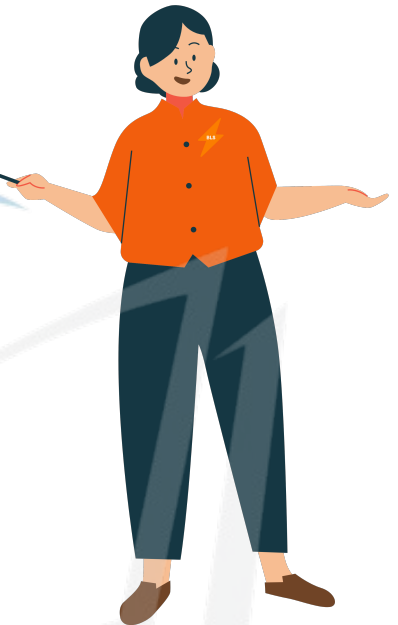
Over the period of time forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.

Bhangar

- Older alluvium.
- It lies above the Floodplains of the river and presents a terrace like feature.
- The soil in this region contains calcareous deposits. [Kankar]
- This is relatively less fertile.

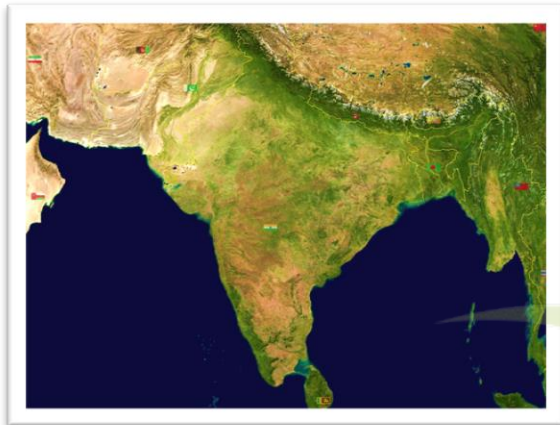
Khadar

- New and young alluvium.
- They are renewed almost every year.
- Very fertile.
- Ideal for agricultures, therefore intensive agriculture is performed over Khadar soil.



THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU

The Peninsular Plateau



Peninsular Plateau is a table land composed of the old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks.

- Formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land.
- The Peninsular plateau is made up of black soil [volcanic origin]
- The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills.
- Two broad divisions of Plateau: Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau

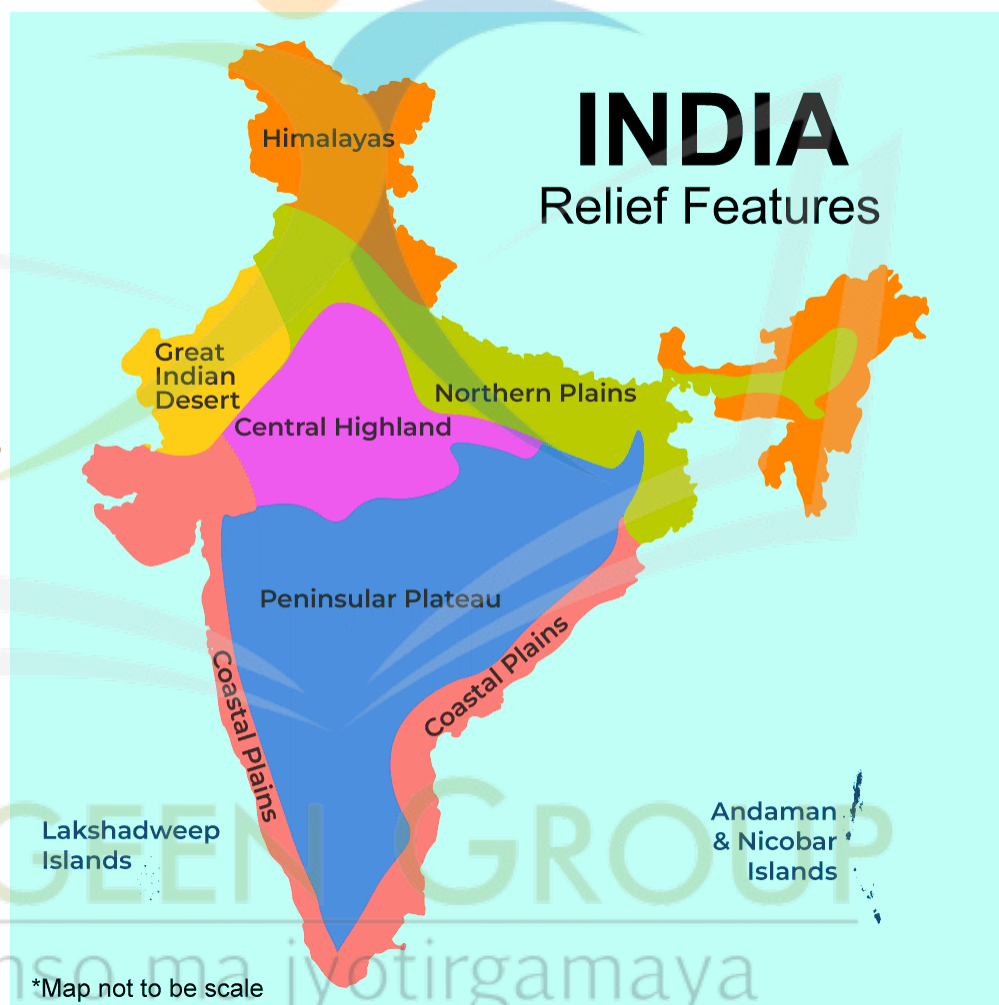
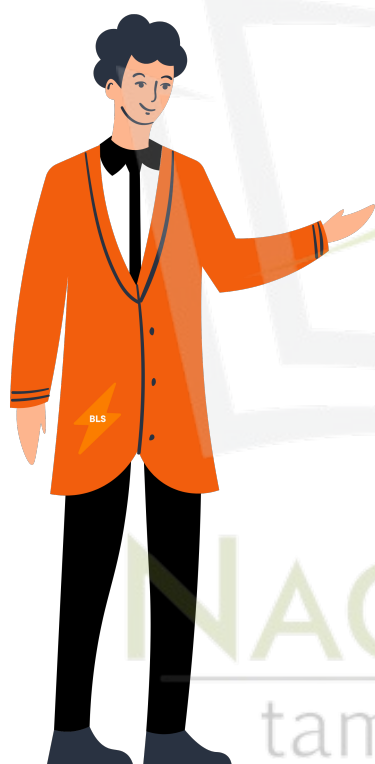


Central Highland

- It is the part lying to the north of the Narmada River.
- Major part of the makes up the Malwa Plateau central highland.
- Covered by Vindhya at North, Satpura at South, and Aravallis on the Northwest.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU**

- Rivers such as the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken flow from its southwest to Northeast. [Indicating the slope]
- The central Highland is wider in the West but narrower in the East known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
- Chota Nagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension.

Deccan Plateau**Punjab Plains**

- Triangular landmass lying South of the river Narmada.
- Borders -
 - Satpura = Northern borders
 - Mahadev, Kaimur hills and Maikal range = Eastern borders
- Tilted towards East.
 - The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards.
- An extension of these plateau is also found Northeast.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU**

- Meghalaya plateau, [Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills], Karbi-Ang long plateau and North Cachar hills.
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats mark the Western and Eastern edges respectively.

Western and Eastern Ghats

Both Western ghats and Eastern ghats lie west and east of the Deccan plateau respectively. Both the ghats have some distinctive features and differentiating points. Let us discuss them.

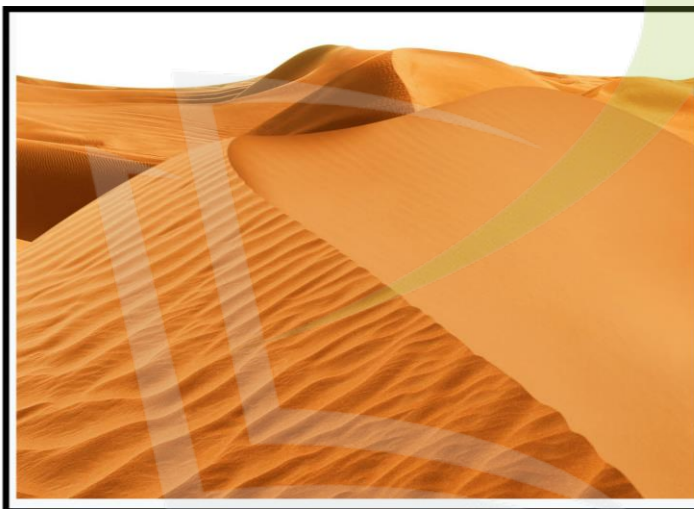


Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Continuous and can be crossed through passes only.	Discontinuous. Irregular and dissected by rivers.
Higher than eastern ghats. Average elevation is 900-1600 meter.	Average elevation is 600 metres.
They stretch from Tapi to the South of the Nilgiri hills. Western ghats cause Orographic Rain.	The eastern ghats stretch from the Mahanadi valley to the Nilgiri.
Height progressively increases from North to South. [Highest peak Anamudi (2695M)]	Highest peak of eastern ghats is Mahendragiri [1,501 M]
	Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of it.

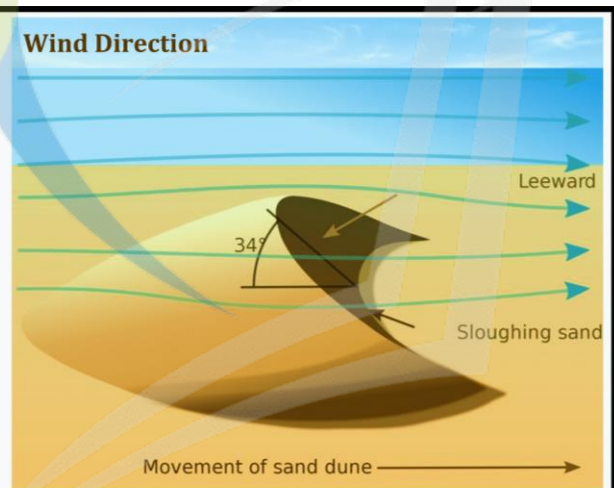
THE INDIAN DESERT

Thar Desert

- The Indian Desert lies towards the western margin of the Aravali Hills.
 - Undulating Sandy plains, covered with Sand dunes.
 - This region receives low rainfall [Below 150MM], streams appear during the rainy Season and never reach sea. Luni is the only large river in this region.
- It has arid climate with low vegetation cover.
- Barchans is another important features of the Indian desert. They are Crescent shaped dunes found in Thar desert.



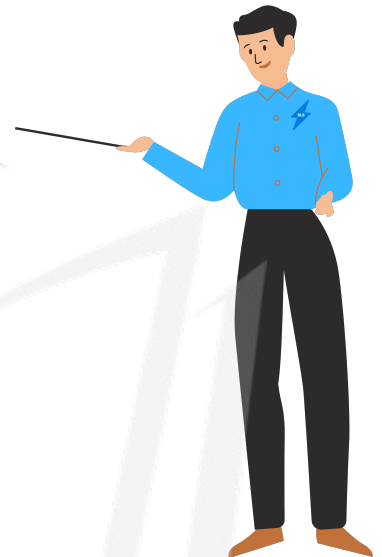
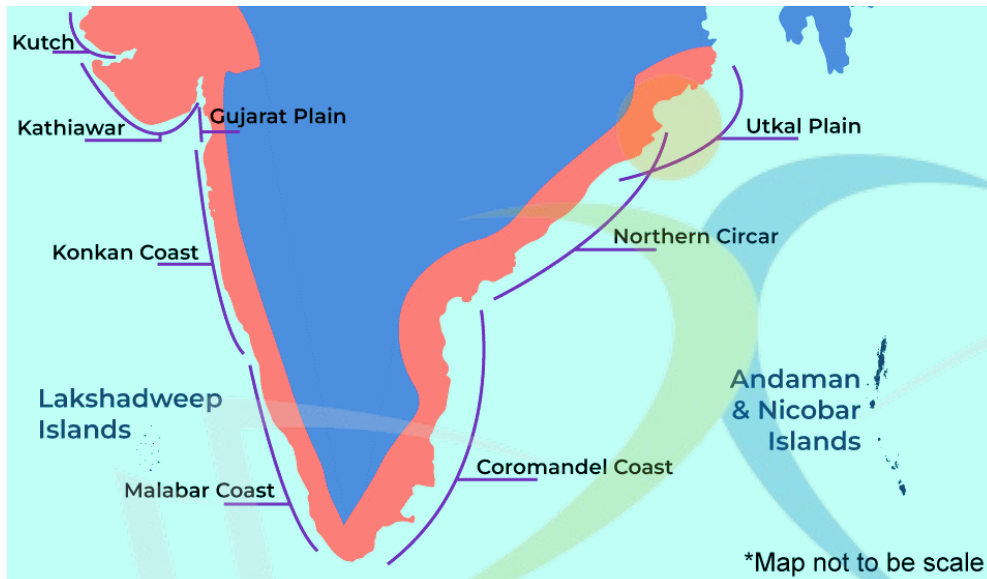
Barchans



Formation of Barchans

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE COASTAL PLAINS****THE COASTAL PLAINS****The Coastal Plains**

It is a stretch of Narrow Coastal strips at the margins of peninsular plateau. These strips run along the Arabian Sea on the West and the Bay of Bengal on the East.



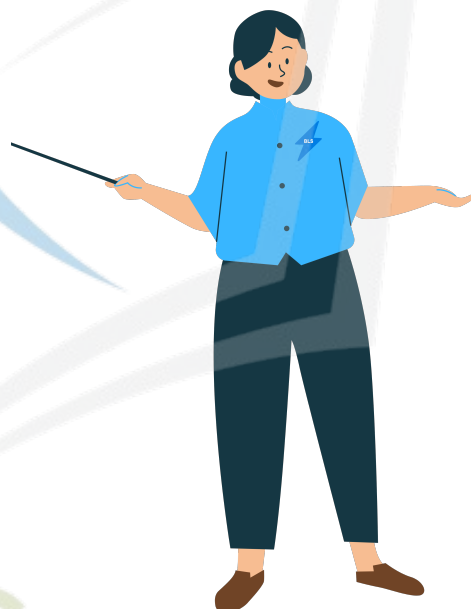
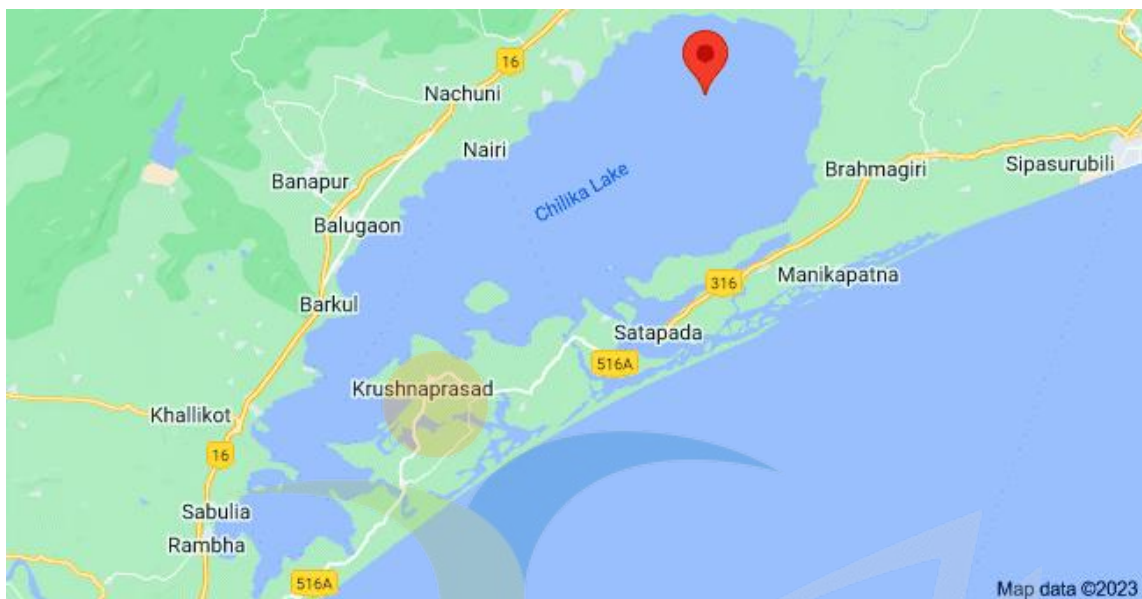
- Western Coastal Plains
- Eastern Coastal Plains

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
It is narrow plain sandwiched between the Western Ghats and Arabian sea.	The coastal area is wide and level along the Bay of Bengal.
It consists of three sections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Konkan [Mumbai-Goa] Kannad Plain [Karnataka] Malabar Coast [Kerala] 	It consists of two sections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Circar Coromandel Coast
River on Western Coast forms Estuaries.	Rivers such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, Krishna, and the Kaveri form delta on Eastern Coast

The Chilika Lake is the largest saltwater lake in India. It lies in the state of Odisha, to the south of the Mahanadi delta.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

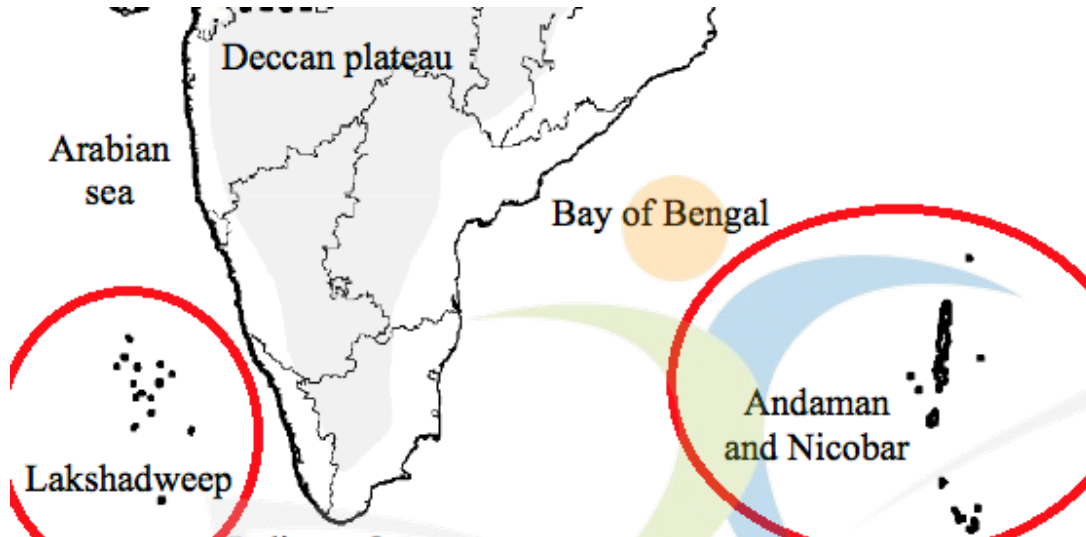
THE COASTAL PLAINS



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THE ISLANDS

Lakshadweep Islands Andaman and Nicobar Islands



Besides the vast mainland. The country has two groups of Islands.

Lakshadweep Islands	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Group lying close to the Malabar coast of Kerala.	Elongated chain of island in Bay of Bengal.
It is composed of small coral islands	Entire group is divided into two broad categories. a. Andaman in the North b. Nicobar in the South
Earlier they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi. [Renamed in 1973]	It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.
It covers small area of 32 sq km.	Equatorial climate and thick forest care.
Administrative headquarter of these islands is. Kavaratti.	

- Pitti island, uninhabited island in Lakshadweep has a bird sanctuary.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

THE ISLANDS



Corals –



- Corals are short-lived microscopic organism, which live in colonies.
- They flourish in shallow, mud-free, and warm waters.
- They secrete calcium carbonate. Their skeleton makes up the Reef.

Importance of different Physical Feature

The different physiographic units highlight the unique features of each region. Adds value to the natural resources of the country.

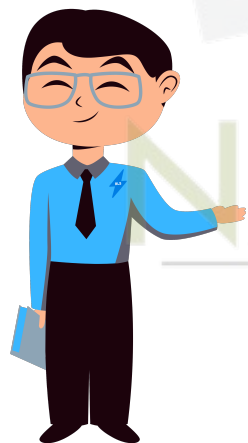
Mountains

Major sources of water and forest wealth.



Northern Plains

They are known as Granaries of the country.



Plateau

They are called Storehouse of Minerals

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**THE ISLANDS****Coastal regions and Island**

Provides sites for fishing, and port activities.



tamso ma jyotirgamaya

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL FEATURES****IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL FEATURES**

The different physiographic units highlight the unique features of each region. Adds value to the natural resources of the country.

Mountains

Mountains are a storehouse of water. Many rivers originate in the glaciers in the mountains.

Reservoirs are made and the water from the mountains is used for irrigation and generation of hydroelectricity.

Mountains support a rich variety of flora and fauna. Mountains also affect the climate of an area.

**Northern Plains**

The fertile soil and assured water resources have made these plains a rich agricultural land. These plains are the granaries of India.

The plains have a good network of roads and railways which has led to large scale industrialization of the region.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL FEATURES****Plateau**

Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits.

Most precious metals like gold, silver, etc. are obtained from mines found in plateau regions.

**Coastal regions and Island**

The coastal regions of India are noted for a trade, industrial centres, tourist centres, fishing and salt making. They provide important hinterlands for big ports. These ports are inevitable for the economic growth of the nation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT PHYSICAL FEATURES**

NAGEEN GROUP
tamso ma jyotirgamaya

INDIA: SIZE AND LOCATION**INDIA LOCATION****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 What is the geographical location of India?**
A. Northern Hemisphere. B. Southern Hemisphere.
C. Eastern Hemisphere. D. Western Hemisphere.
- 2 Which ocean lies to the south of India?**
A. Atlantic Ocean. B. Indian Ocean.
C. Pacific Ocean. D. Arctic Ocean.
- 3 India shares its longest land border with which neighbouring country?**
A. China. B. Pakistan.
C. Nepal. D. Bangladesh.
- 4 Which mountain range forms the northern boundary of India?**
A. Western Ghats. B. Eastern Ghats.
C. Himalayas. D. Aravalli Range.
- 5 The Tropic of Cancer passes through which major states in India?**
A. Rajasthan and Gujarat. B. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
C. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. D. Haryana and Punjab.
- 6 What is the absolute location of India in terms of latitude and longitude?**
- 7 Name the neighbouring countries of India?**
- 8 How does the vastness of the Indian subcontinent affect its climate?**
- 9 Explain how India's location has influenced its historical and cultural interactions with other nations.**
- 10 What are the major water bodies surrounding India?**

NAGEEN GROUP
tamso ma jyotirgamaya

INDIA: SIZE AND LOCATION**INDIA: SIZE AND GEOGRAPHY****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 What is the total land area of India?**
 - A. Approximately 2.97 million sq km.
 - B. Approximately 3.28 million sq km.
 - C. Approximately 1.96 million sq km.
 - D. Approximately 4.21 million sq km.
- 2 India is located in which part of Asia?**
 - A. Eastern Asia.
 - B. Southeast Asia.
 - C. South Asia.
 - D. Central Asia.
- 3 Which major river flows through the northern plains of India?**
 - A. Godavari.
 - B. Ganges.
 - C. Brahmaputra.
 - D. Yamuna.
- 4 The southern part of India is known for its:**
 - A. Dense forests.
 - B. Vast deserts.
 - C. High mountains.
 - D. Plateaus.
- 5 Which Indian state is known as the "Land of Five Rivers"??**
 - A. Punjab.
 - B. Haryana.
 - C. Rajasthan.
 - D. Gujarat.
- 6 What is the total land area of India, and how does it rank in terms of size among the countries of the world?**
- 7 Explain how the Himalayan Mountains have influenced the geography of India.**
- 8 Name the major physical divisions of India.**
- 9 Describe the significance of the Thar Desert in India's geography.**
- 10 How does the location of the Western and Eastern Ghats impact the rainfall patterns in India?**

INDIA: SIZE AND LOCATION**INDIAN LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE****(Practice Sheet)**

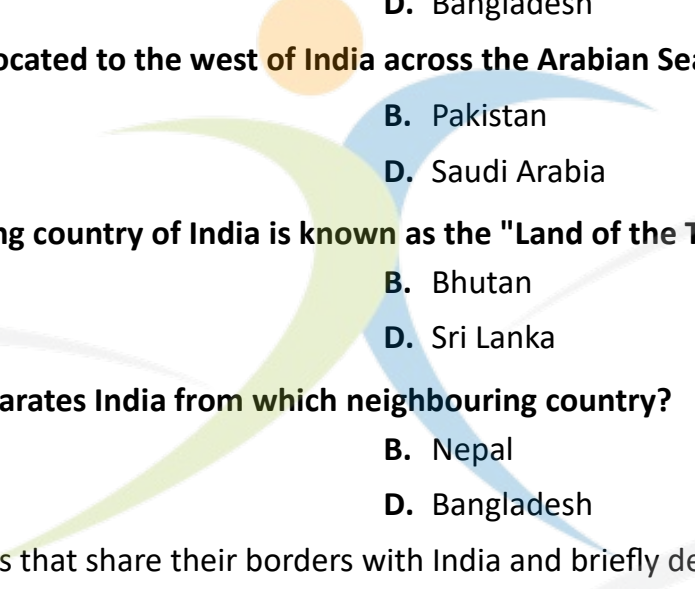
- 1 What is the equator's position in terms of latitude**
A. 0 degrees latitude. B. 90 degrees latitude.
C. 180 degrees latitude. D. 360 degrees latitude.
- 2 Which line of latitude marks the Tropic of Cancer in India?**
A. 0 degrees latitude. B. 23.5 degrees latitude.
C. 66.5 degrees latitude. D. 90 degrees latitude.
- 3 What is the latitude of the North Pole?**
A. 0 degrees latitude. B. 90 degrees latitude.
C. 180 degrees latitude. D. 360 degrees latitude.
- 4 Which line of longitude passes through the prime meridian?**
A. 0 degrees longitude. B. 90 degrees longitude.
C. 180 degrees longitude. D. 360 degrees longitude
- 5 What is the longitude of the International Date Line?**
A. 0 degrees longitude. B. 90 degrees longitude.
C. 180 degrees longitude. D. 360 degrees longitude.
- 6** What are latitude and longitude, and why are they important for understanding the location of places on Earth?
- 7** Which meridian has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
- 8** What is the significance of the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn in terms of latitude?
- 9** How does the latitude of a place affect its climate?
- 10** What is the latitudinal extent of India? How is the latitudinal spread in India advantageous to her?

INDIA: SIZE AND LOCATION**INDIA AND THE WORLD****(Practice Sheet)**

- 1 Which continent is India located in?**
 - A. Europe.
 - B. Asia.
 - C. Africa.
 - D. North America.
- 2 Which major ocean is to the south of India?**
 - A. Atlantic Ocean.
 - B. Indian Ocean.
 - C. Pacific Ocean.
 - D. Arctic Ocean.
- 3 India shares its longest border with which neighbouring country?**
 - A. China.
 - B. Pakistan.
 - C. Nepal.
 - D. Bangladesh.
- 4 Which country lies to the west of India across the Arabian Sea?**
 - A. Sri Lanka.
 - B. Pakistan.
 - C. Bangladesh.
 - D. Saudi Arabia.
- 5 Which international organization is India a member of?**
 - A. European Union (EU).
 - B. United Nations (UN).
 - C. African Union (AU).
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- 6** Explain the significance of India's location with respect to its relations with neighbouring countries.
- 7** Name the countries that share their borders with India and briefly describe the nature of India's relations with them.
- 8** How does India's location impact its trade and economic activities with other countries?
- 9** Explain how India's location has contributed to its cultural exchanges with other nations.
- 10** What role does India play in international organizations and forums due to its geographical location?

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(Practice Sheet)

- 
- 1 Which of the following countries does NOT share a land border with India?**
 - A. Nepal
 - B. Bhutan
 - C. Sri Lanka
 - D. Pakistan
 - 2 India shares its longest border with which neighbouring country?**
 - A. China
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Nepal
 - D. Bangladesh
 - 3 Which country is located to the west of India across the Arabian Sea?**
 - A. Sri Lanka
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Bangladesh
 - D. Saudi Arabia
 - 4 Which neighbouring country of India is known as the "Land of the Thunder Dragon"?**
 - A. Nepal
 - B. Bhutan
 - C. Myanmar
 - D. Sri Lanka
 - 5 The Palk Strait separates India from which neighbouring country?**
 - A. Pakistan
 - B. Nepal
 - C. Sri Lanka
 - D. Bangladesh
 - 6 Name the countries that share their borders with India and briefly describe one key aspect of India's relations with each of these neighbours.**
 - 7 What are some geographical features that define India's borders with its neighbouring countries?**
 - 8 Explain the significance of the Line of Control (LoC) in India's relations with Pakistan.**
 - 9 What role does India play in regional organizations like SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) due to its geographical location?**
 - 10 Describe one key economic aspect of India's relations with Bangladesh.**

Describe one key economic aspect of India's relations with Bangladesh.

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NCERT TEXTBOOK SOLUTION

Chapter 2

Physical Features of India

Exercise

Questions:

1.

(A) Choose the right answer from the following:

A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred as:

- A. Peninsula
- B. Coast
- C. Island
- D. None of the above

Answer : A peninsula is a piece of land enclosed by water on the majority of its border, while being joined to a landmass from which it extends. It is also known as a piece of land and water on its three sides.

(B) Choose the right answer from the following:

Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called:

- A. Himachal
- B. Uttaranchal
- C. Purvanchal
- D. None of the above

Answer:

Purvanchal is a geographic area of northern India, which embraces the eastern end of Uttar Pradesh and western end of Bihar and forming its boundary with Myanmar. Hindi, Bhojpuri and Awadhi are the predominant languages in this area.

(C) Choose the right answer from the following:

The western coastal strip south of Goa is referred to as: A.
Coromandal

- B. Konkan
- C. Kannad
- D. None of the above

Answer:

Konkan is also known as the Konkan Coast or Kokan, is a rocky section of the western coastline of India. Its coastline is 720 km long. It comprises of the coastal districts of the western Indian states of Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

(D) Choose the right answer from the following:

The highest peak in Eastern Ghats is:

- A. Anaimudi
- B. Kanchenjunga
- C. Mahendragiri
- D. Khasi

Answer:

Mahendragiri is a highest mountain peak in the Paralakhemundi district of Gajapati, Odisha. It is situated in the Eastern Ghats at an elevation of 1501 meters

2.

(A) Answer the following questions briefly:

What is the Bhabar?

Answer:

Bhabar is located in the south of the lower Himalayas and the Shiwalik hills. It is a narrow belt measuring 8-16 km. Bhabar is made of small pebbles transported by the rivers flowing downward from the mountains.

(B) Answer the following questions briefly:

Name the three major divisions of the Himalaya from north to south.

Answer:

The three major divisions of Himalayas from North to South are; The Greater Himalayas or the Himadari, The Lesser Himalayas also called Himachal and The Shiwalik or Outer Himalayas. The Greater Himalayas forms the northern most range and includes prominent Himalayan peaks. The lesser Himalayan ranges are mostly comprised of highly compressed and altered rocks. The outermost range of Himalayan region is made of unconsolidated material eg. mud, silt and soft rocks.

(C) Answer the following questions briefly:

Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhyan ranges?

Answer:

Malwa plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhyan ranges. Malwa is a natural region lying in the west-central India and occupies a plateau of volcanic origin.

(D) Answer the following questions briefly:

Name the island group of India having coral origin.

Answer:

In 1973, small island group of islands made by Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive islands renamed as Lakshadweep islands. All these islands form the coral islands of India in the Arabian Sea. These islands have been built up by corals and have been fringing coral reefs very close to their shores.

3.

(A) Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.

Answer:

The difference between Bhangar and Khadar are given below:

Bhangar	Khadar
1. Bhangar soils consist of older alluvium soil.	1. They are newer, younger deposits of floodplains.
2. These plains fall at higher elevation of floodplains.	2. They are at lower elevations.
3. This belt of northern plains ends in Tarai region.	3. They are the areas between the Ghaggar river and Saraswati river.
4. They are less prone to flooding but are usually sandier and less fertile.	4. They are prone to flooding and are often very fertile.

(B) Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Answer:

The differences between Eastern and Western Ghats are given below:

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
1. The Eastern Ghats are formed by the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau	1. The Western Ghats are formed on the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.
2. Eastern Ghats are irregular and cut apart by rivers falling into the Bay of Bengal.	2. These are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
3. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc. rivers flow in this region.	3. Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati and Mahi rivers flow in this region.

4. Mahendragiri with an altitude of 1501 meters is the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats.	4. Anaimudi with an altitude of 2695 metres is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.
5. These consists eastern coastal plains.	5. These constitute western coastal plains.

4. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer:

These major physiographic divisions of India are The Himalayan Mountains, The Northern Plains, The Peninsular Plateau, The Indian Desert, The Coastal Plains and The Islands.

Contrast between Himalayan regions with the Peninsular Plateau:

The Himalayas	The Peninsular Plateau
1. These are young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India.	1. It has rounded hills because of ancient landmass.
2. They run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra formed by the Tectonic collision of the Indian plateau with the Eurasian plateau.	2. It is divided into Central Highlands and Deccan plateau.
3. The Himalayas have three fold ranges- The Greater Himalayas or Himadri, The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal and The Outer Himalayas or Shivalik.	3. Old crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks form the Peninsular plateau.
4. Himalayas are shaped by metamorphic rocks, granite core, compacted and transformed rocks and unconsolidated sediments.	5. Rivers like Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken drain into this region.

5. The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Indus and their streams flow from the Himalayas.	6. Vindhyan, Satpura, Mahadev, Maikal, Kaimur hills and mountain ranges including Malwa plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chottanagpur plateau are located here.
6. Dhauldhara, Mahabharat, Pir Panjal, Naga hills, Mizo hills, Patkoti Bum, Jaintia, the Khasi and the Garo hills and mountain ranges are found in this region.	6. Being tableland, landforms of that type are not seen here.

5. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Answer:

The Northern Plains of India is formed by the alluvium deposit brought by the rivers four million years ago. The major rivers of northern plains are:

The Indus

The Ganga

The Brahmaputra

Northern plain of India covers around 7 lakh sq. Km of the area and it is 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad.

Northern Plains are divided into three parts:-

I. The Punjab Plains - River Indus and its tributaries form these Punjab plains. The principal rivers of this region are the Indus, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj. The major part of Punjab plains lies in Pakistan.

II. The Ganga Plains - The Ganga plains expands in the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and parts of Jharkhand and West Bengal. This part of Northern Plains lies in the middle of the river Teesta and the river Ghaggar.

The Ganga river is regarded as one of the most important river in Indian sub-continent because of religious reasons. People worship this river and many holy places like Haridwar, Varanasi, etc. are located on the banks of this river.

III. The Brahmaputra Plains - These plains lie in north-eastern parts of India and are formed by the Brahmaputra river.

6. Write short notes on the following:

1. The Indian Desert
2. The Central Highlands
3. The Island groups of India.

Answer:

1. The Indian Desert: The Indian Desert lies toward the western borders of the Aravalli Hills. This landform is formed by undulating sandy plains covered with sand dunes. It receives scanty rainfall of about 15 cm annually and thus, this region is not ideal to live in. It has arid land and very little to no vegetation cover. Luni is the only river flowing in this region and that too is categorized as an inland drainage.

2. The Central Highlands: The Central Highlands lie to the north of the Narmada and cover a major part of the Malwa Plateau. Vindhya and Aravalli form the edges in south and north respectively. Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken rivers are the major rivers flowing in this region from southwest to northeast. The Central Highlands are wider in the west and become narrower in the east. Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chhotanagpur plateau are at its eastward extensions. The Deccan Plateau is separated by Narmada and lies to the south of this region.

3. The Island groups of India: There are total 247 island groups in India, out of which 204 lie in the Bay of Bengal and 43 lie in the Arabian Sea. The island groups located in the Bay of Bengal are collectively called The Andaman and Nicobar group of islands and the group situated in the Arabian Sea is known as The Lakshadweep islands. The total area of Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands is 8249 sq. km and the area of Lakshadweep islands is 32 sq. km.

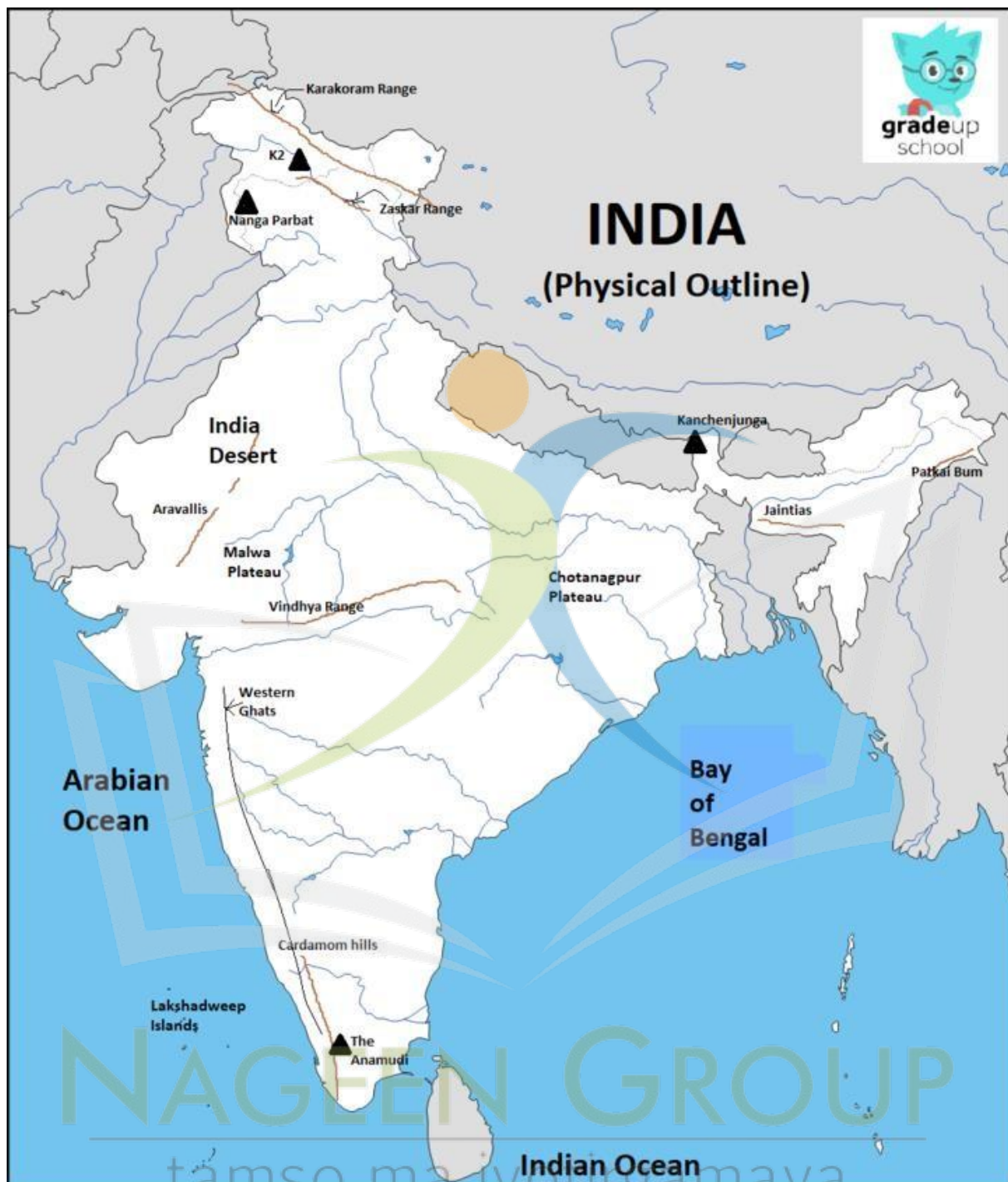
Andaman and Nicobar Islands comprises of hard volcanic rocks. Lakshadweep islands are formed by the corals. The southernmost point of India is located in the Nicobar Islands and is known as the Indira point, named after India's first female Prime Minister, Ms Indira

Gandhi. After the 2004 Tsunami, the Indira point got submerged into the water. In Lakshadweep islands, there is a bird sanctuary is settled in Pitli Islands.

Map Skills

1. On an outline map of India show the following:
 1. Mountain and hill ranges - The Karakoram, The Zaskar, The Patkai Bum, The Jaintia, The Vindhya range, The Aravali and The Cardamom hills.
 2. Peaks - K2, Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parbat and The Anamudi.
 3. Plateaus - Chhotanagpur and Malwa.
 4. The Indian Desert, Western Ghats, Lakshadweep Islands.

Answer:



1. India has seven major mountain ranges having peaks of over 1000 meters. The Karakoram Range is located in the Himalayan Range. The Zaskar range is a mountain range in Jammu and Kashmir that separates Zaskar from Ladakh. The Pataki Bum and The Jaintia range are located in the Purvanchal Range, the Vindhya Range is the chief holy mountains of India. The Aravalli range is the oldest mountain range of India running across Rajasthan and Haryana. The Cardamom hills are

the hills of southern India, located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu.

2. K2 or Mount Godwin-Austen or Chhogori, is the second highest mountain in the world. Kanchenjunga is the third tallest mountain in the World.

Nanga Parbat is the ninth highest mountain peak in the World.

Anamudi is located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India.

3. Chotanagpur is a plateau in eastern India, which covers much of Jharkhand state as well as adjacent parts of Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.

Malwa plateau is a region in north-central India. It is bounded by the Madhya Bharat Plateau and Bundelkhand Upland to the north, the Vindhya Range to the east and south, and the Gujarat Plains to the west.

4. The Indian Desert is a large, arid region in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent that forms a natural boundary between India and Pakistan.

Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

Lakshadweep Islands are a group of beautiful islands, located some 400km off India's west coast into the Arabian Sea.

Project/Activity

1. Locate the peaks, passes, ranges, plateaus, hills, and duns hidden in the crossword to find where these features are located. You may start your search horizontally, vertically and diagonally.

E	M	K	U	N	L	N	A	T	H	U	L	A	R	I	A	H	I	A	T
M	H	A	S	J	M	A	N	J	K	M	A	J	L	B	H	O	R	P	J
J	N	V	F	A	E	T	D	C	A	R	D	E	M	O	M	L	O	M	K
C	R	E	I	I	Q	H	M	O	I	F	T	N	X	M	A	X	F	C	T
N	M	T	S	N	A	U	Q	R	M	S	A	N	A	D	I	D	A	N	J
A	B	X	A	T	G	A	R	O	U	L	F	V	D	I	K	P	T	D	C
C	Y	C	H	I	G	A	M	M	R	D	T	I	Z	L	A	J	P	O	K
H	R	T	K	A	N	C	H	E	N	J	U	N	G	A	L	U	L	B	E
O	O	M	O	P	I	T	P	N	O	S	S	D	D	K	S	P	D	O	K
T	D	A	N	M	L	M	D	D	C	S	A	H	L	S	A	I	E	E	J
A	R	R	K	A	G	T	H	A	R	H	E	Y	D	H	H	A	I	A	R
N	S	A	A	L	I	A	T	L	E	I	Y	A	B	A	Y	T	H	R	L
A	Z	V	N	W	R	E	D	S	P	P	A	N	H	D	A	O	J	U	K
G	O	A	N	A	I	M	U	D	I	K	D	P	M	W	D	A	B	P	E
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U	O	I	M	Y	R	Y	P	A	T	L	I	G	J	E	I	T	H	A	R
R	K	I	Q	S	L	A	H	C	N	A	V	R	V	P	E	A	T	S	P

Answer:

1. Passes: Nathu La, Bomdi La, Shipki La

Nathu La is a mountain pass in the Himalayas connecting India with Tibet.

Bomdi La is the headquarters of West Kameng district in Arunachal Pradesh.

Shipki La is a mountain pass and a border post on the Indo-China border. Sutlej enters India through this pass.

2. Ghats: Bhore Ghat, Pal Ghat

Bhore Ghat is a mountain passage located between Palasdari and Khandala for railway and between Khopoli and Khandala on the road route in Maharashtra.

Pal Ghat is located between the Nilgiris to the north and the Anaimalai Hills to the south; it is about 20 miles (32 km) wide and straddles the Kerala–Tamil Nadu border, serving as a major communication route between those two states.

3. Hills: Garo, Khasi, Jaintia

The Garo Hills are part of the Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya, India. It is one of the wettest places in the world.

The Khasi Hills are located east of the Garo Hills. The other Khasi tribes did not have princes but their twenty petty states, and sometimes even smaller tribal divisions, are led by one or two Chiefs -selected in various ways- usually styled Siem, Syiem

The Jaintia Hills are located further to the east from the Khasi Hills. The Jaintia Hills used to be a part of the Jaintia Hills District. The district has been bifurcated into two separate districts, namely, East Jaintia Hills and West Jaintia Hills on 31 July 2012.

4. Peaks: Everest, Kanchenjunga, Anamudi

Mount Everest, also known in Nepali as Sagarmāthā and in Tibetan as Chomolungma, is Earth's highest mountain. Its peak is 8,848 metres above sea level. Mount Everest is in the Mahalangur Range.

Kanchenjunga, is the third highest mountain in the world, and lies partly in Nepal and partly in Sikkim, India. It rises with an elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft).

Anamudi is a mountain located in the Indian state of Kerala. It is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India, at an elevation of 2,695 meters (8,842 ft).

5. Mountain Ranges: Vindhya, Maikal, Sahyadri

A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains positioned adjacent to each other. Since adjoining mountains often share the same geological roots, mountain ranges have related arrangement, dimensions and stage of development. Though they are not identical, but share similar features.

6. Islands: Lakshadweep

Kavaratti serves as the capital of the Lakshadweep Islands and the region comes under the jurisdiction of Kerala High Court.

7. Plateau: Chotanagpur, Malwa

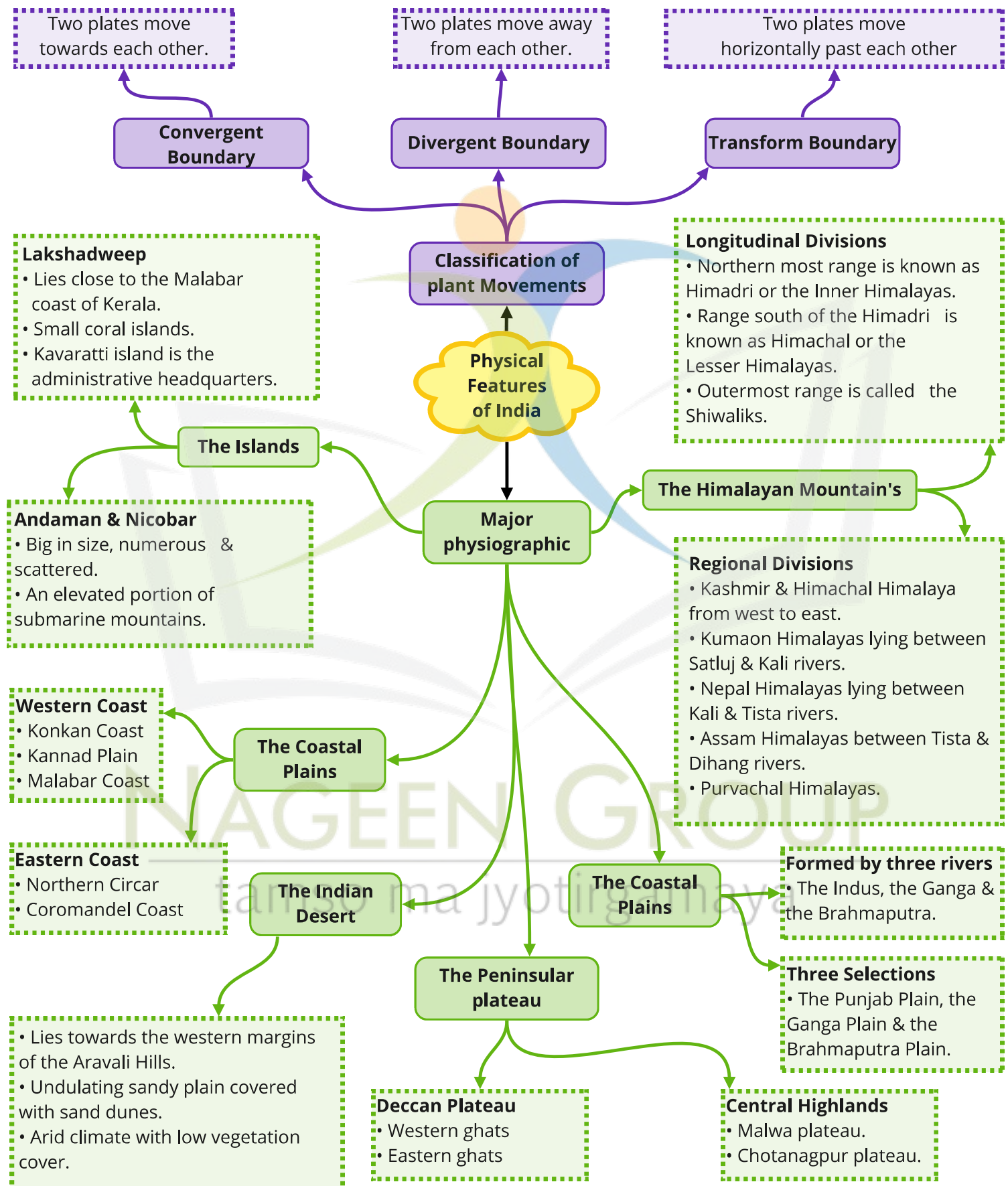
Chotanagpur - The total area of the Chotanagpur Plateau is approximately 65,000 square kilometer. The Chotanagpur Plateau is a continental plateau—an extensive area of land thrust above the general land.

Malwa - Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Malwa. The region has been one of the important producers of opium in the world. Wheat and soybeans are other important cash crops, and textiles are a major industry.

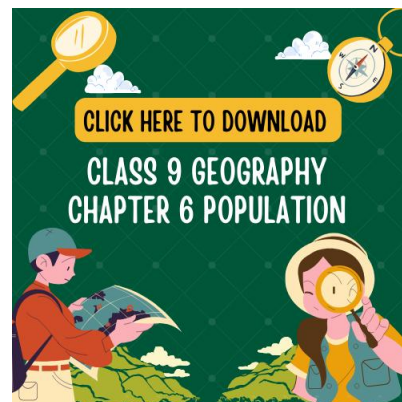
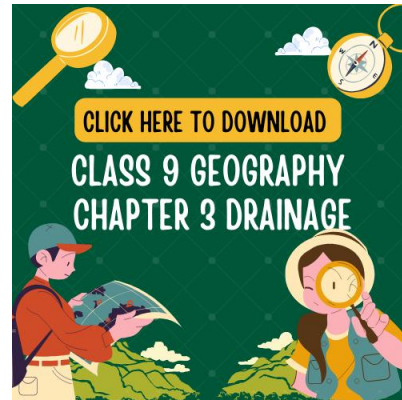


PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

MIND MAP



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3. Watch and engage with shared videos in the group.
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5. Encourage your colleagues to join these groups.

Additional notes:

1. Avoid posting messages between 9 PM and 7 AM.
2. After sharing resources with students, consider deleting outdated data if necessary.
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 - No greetings or wish messages.
 - No personal chats or messages.
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Artificial Intelligence



Beauty & Wellness



Design Thinking & Innovation



Financial Literacy



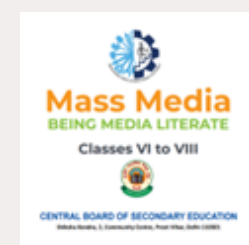
Handicrafts



Information Technology



Marketing/Commercial Application



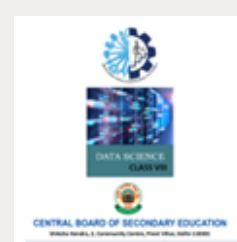
Mass Media - Being Media Literate



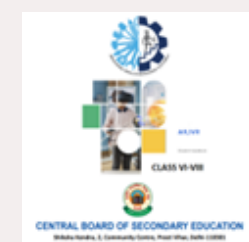
Travel & Tourism



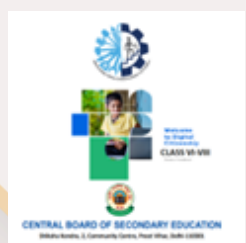
Coding



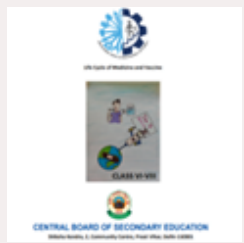
Data Science (Class VIII only)



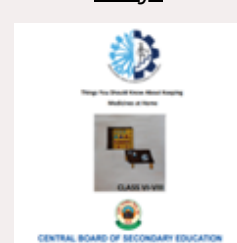
Augmented Reality / Virtual Reality



Digital Citizenship



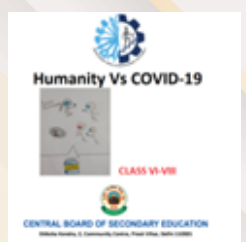
Life Cycle of Medicine & Vaccine



Things you should know about keeping Medicines at home



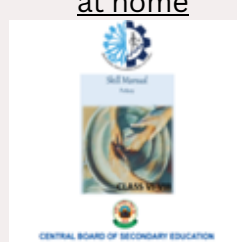
What to do when Doctor is not around



Humanity & Covid-19



Blue Pottery



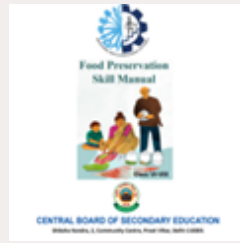
Pottery



Block Printing



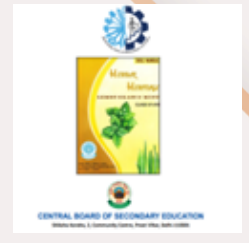
Food



Food Preservation



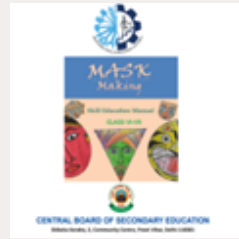
Baking



Herbal Heritage



Khadi



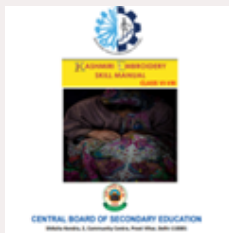
Mask Making



Mass Media



Making of a Graphic Novel



Kashmiri Embroidery



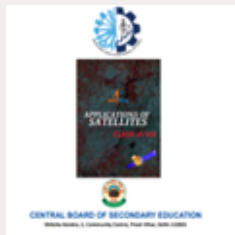
Embroidery



Rockets



Satellites



Application of Satellites

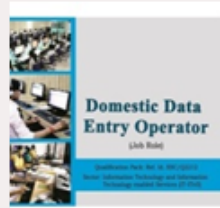


Photography

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL (CLASSES IX – X)



Retail



Information Technology



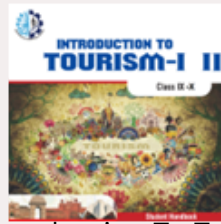
Security



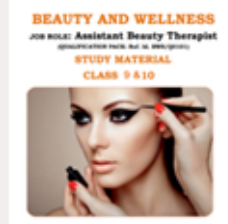
Automotive



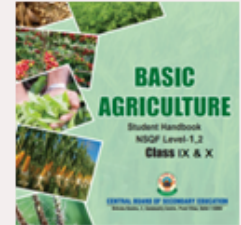
Introduction To Financial Markets



Introduction To Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking & Insurance



Marketing & Sales



Health Care



Apparel



Multi Media



Multi Skill Foundation Course



Artificial Intelligence



Physical Activity Trainer



Data Science



Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

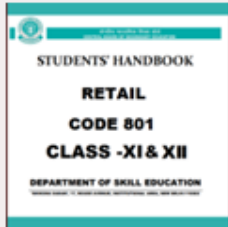


Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)

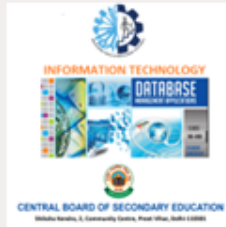


Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)



Retail



Information Technology



Web Application



Automotive



Financial Markets Management



Tourism



Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



Food Production



Front Office Operations



Banking



Marketing



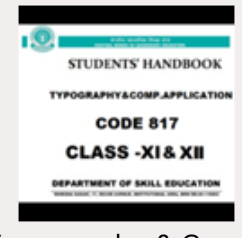
Health Care



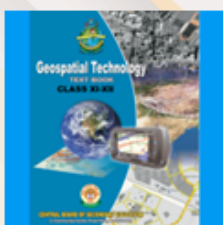
Insurance



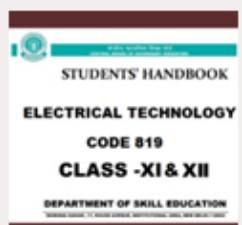
Horticulture



Typography & Comp.
Application



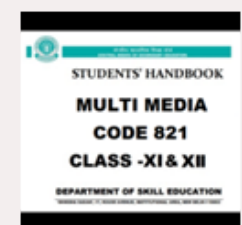
Geospatial Technology



Electrical Technology



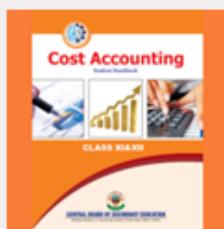
Electronic Technology



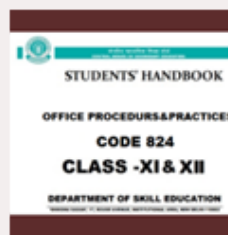
Multi-Media



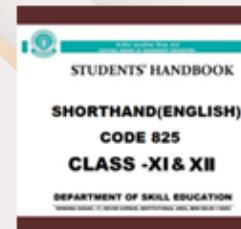
Taxation



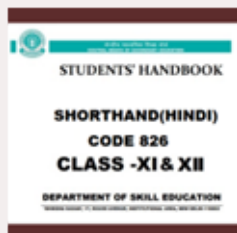
Cost Accounting



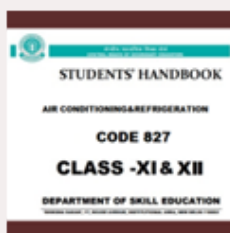
Office Procedures & Practices



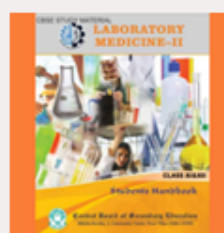
Shorthand (English)



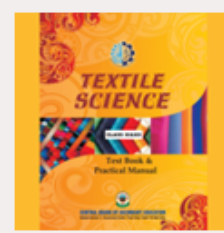
Shorthand (Hindi)



Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration



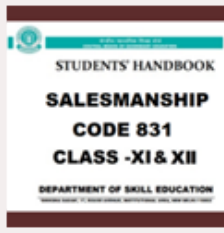
Medical Diagnostics



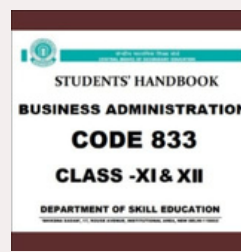
Textile Design



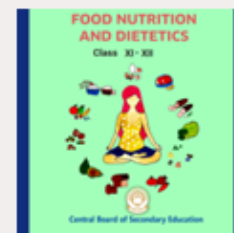
Design



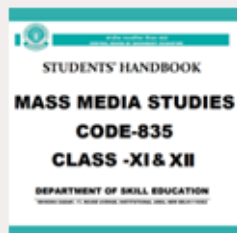
Salesmanship



Business Administration



Food Nutrition & Dietetics



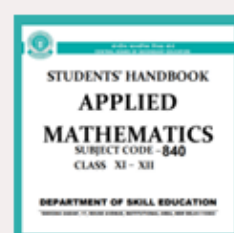
Mass Media Studies



Library & Information Science



Fashion Studies



Applied Mathematics



Yoga



Early Childhood Care & Education



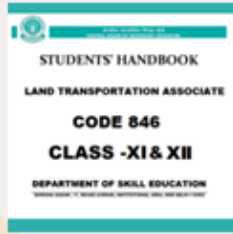
Artificial Intelligence



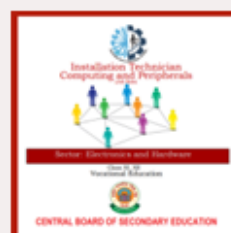
Data Science



Physical Activity Trainer(new)



Land Transportation Associate (NEW)



Electronics & Hardware (NEW)



Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

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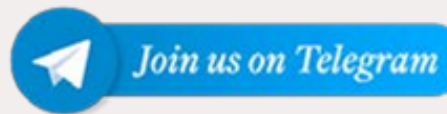
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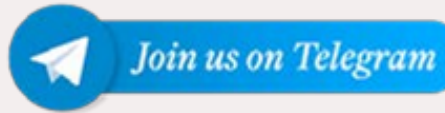
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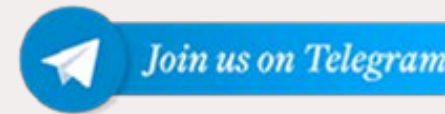
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Class 2



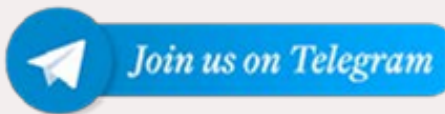
Class 3



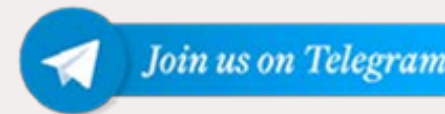
Class 4



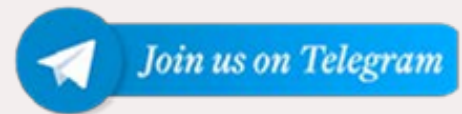
Class 5



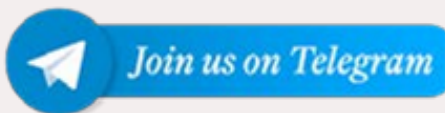
Class 6



Class 7



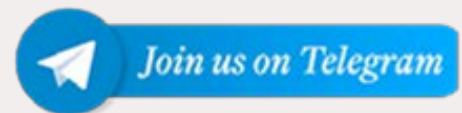
Class 8



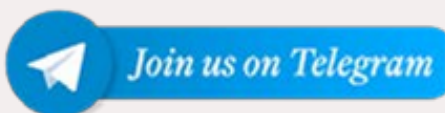
Class 9



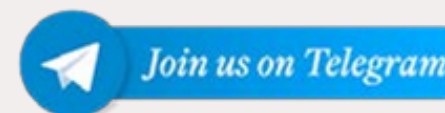
Class 10



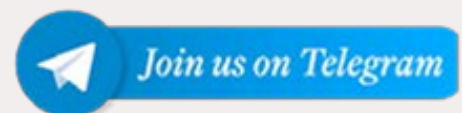
Class 11 (Sci)



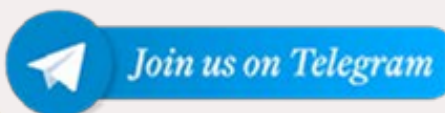
Class 11 (Com)



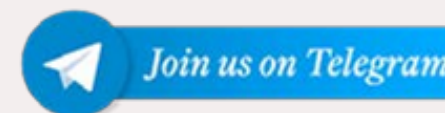
Class 11 (Hum)



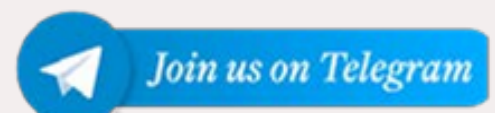
Class 12 (Sci)



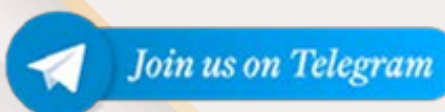
Class 12 (Com)



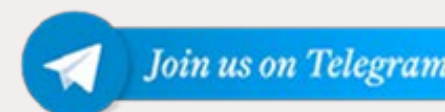
Class 12 (Hum)



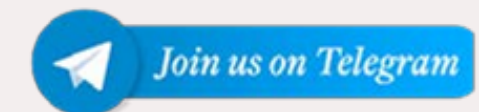
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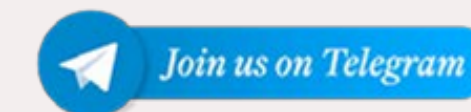
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Class 7



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Class 8



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Class 9



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